CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Language is a word that coming out of people's mouth, used to speak in a certain area. Each region has a different language. It cannot be said to be a language if some region does not understand what is said by people who are in the same region. Language is a conventional system that allows speaker to express meaning that will be recognised by other members of the community: speakers and hearers must share a common code if communication is to succeed. As explain by Keraf (1979: 4), Language serves as a means of expressing our thoughts and emotions, and it facilitates social interaction and cooperation among individuals. It is subject to variation and adaptation to suit the needs of different communities. When used effectively, language can also be utilized as a tool to shape and regulate social norms. Then Keraf also added another function from language is to perform integration, social adaptation, and showing expression (1979: 3). This bring us to the realm of pragmatics.

Pragmatic is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996: 5). The intriguing aspect of this study is that it highlights the importance of being mindful of our own thoughts to ensure effective communication and harmonious relationships. As Yule said (1996: 5) The appeal of pragmatics lies in its focus on how people

communicate and interpret each other through language. However, it can also be a challenging area of study as it necessitates understanding people's intentions and perspectives. By gaining an understanding of someone's background, someone can establish a better connection during conversations, without the risk of making unintended mistakes or offending the listener (Yule, 1996: 5). This approach also involves examining how listeners can infer and interpret a speaker's intended meaning based on what is said (Yule, 1996: 3). This exploration of meaning and interpretation lead directly to the study of 'deixis'.

Deixis came from the Greek *deiktikos*. This is the most used tool in communication with people. This tool is used to lock addressee vision to 'pointing object using language' (Yule, 1996: 9). The linguistic form used for 'pointing' in a given context is known as deictic expression, which is also referred to as indexical language. Supported by (Cairns, 1991) Deixis plays a crucial role in dialogues as it helps to establish a shared point of reference in terms of space and time among the participants.

David Crystal (2003) stated that in grammatical theory, deixis is a term used to refer to language features that directly relate to the time, place, and situational context of the utterance, and which are closely related to its meaning. Deictic expressions can also be differentiated based on the specific type of deixis they represent.

Learning about person deixis or deictic expressions involves recognizing that in a conversation, each participant constantly shifts between referring to themselves as 'I' and to the other person as 'you'. (Yule, 1996; 10). The word used does not 'me' or 'you', but instead uses a nickname. like, "Galang kagak mau mainan yang kek beginian." This method is usually taught to children which is only used to their family members. However, it will be reversed when speaking to friends of the same age. The word that is used is '*Gua*'. If this word is reused to people of older age, it will be considered disrespectful. because usually the word '*Gua*' is only allowed by people of the same age. This cultural norm is especially prevalent in certain regions, such as the capital city of Indonesia as known as Jakarta

Jakarta is recognized as the capital city of Indonesia, which is home to the traditional language called Betawi. The Betawi language, also known as Betawi Malay, is a creole language based on Malay. It was the sole Malay-based dialect spoken on the northern coast of Java, as other northern coastal areas of Java are primarily characterized by Javanese dialects. Betawi vocabulary has many Hokkien Chinese, Arabic, Dutch loanwords. Currently, Betawi language is a widely used informal language in Indonesia and serves as the foundation for Indonesian slang. The Betawi language has emerged as one of the most extensively spoken languages in Indonesia and is among the most dynamic local dialects in the nation.

While Betawi language originates from Jakarta, its usage varies significantly depending on the particular Jakarta area. Therefore, the language displays considerable diversity into two distinct dialects: the Central Betawi and the Peripheral Betawi (also known as Ora), the latter being in contact with speakers of the Sundanese language. In geographical terms, the Betawi population is split into two sections, Central and Peripheral Betawi. There are differences in these two types of Betawi language. What makes them different is some words where the letter "A" is replaced or pronounced as the letter "E". For example, "Eh! dari mana aja lu?" transform to "Eh! dari mane aje lu",

The reason for conducting this research is some folks inappropriately use personal deixis in Betawi, straying from proper etiquette; and secondly, the lack of Betawi language courses provided by schools. Although some aspects of Betawi culture, such as traditional dances, houses, and musical instruments, are taught, language learning is not offered.

The researcher chose the research location at the TNI-AL Dewa Ruci housing complex because the researcher is a native resident of that area, aiming to minimize costs associated with distant research locations such as fuel expenses and consumption. Additionally, it helps in saving time required for traveling to the research site. The researcher also took advice from the researcher's parents, suggesting not to conduct the study in a place perceived as unfamiliar by the researcher's parents.

The purpose of this research is also to encourage people outside Jakarta to learn the Betawi language, in order to appreciate its unique characteristics. Although Betawi language is already well-known in Indonesia, many individuals are unable to speak it correctly. And also, the Betawi language is part of the researchers' findings to compare with previous studies.

Based on the background above, several problems have been found, as well as a direction to research.

1.2   Statement of problems

Based on the background describe above, the statement of the problem in this study is as follows:

1. What are the forms of personal deixis in Betawi language?
2. How are personal deixis used in Betawi language?

1.3   Scope of the study

The scope of the study is limited to Personal Deixis, then there will be no research that is out of bounds, so it can stay connected with the focused research.

1.4   Objective of Research

In accordance with the statement of the problem that has been describe above, this study aims to describe two things as follows:

1. To identify the forms of personal deixis in Betawis Language.

2. To analyze how personal deixis are used in Betawi.

1.5 Significance of research

From this research, the results are hoped as follow:

1.5.1. Theoretical Significances

a) This study is anticipated to provide a useful foundation for future research to further explore deixis that was not addressed in this research.

b) Furthermore, this study is expected to serve as a valuable resource for future research on the Betawi language.

1.5.2. Practical Significances

a) The aim is for this research to be widely read and effectively utilized as a learning resource for the Betawi language, by individuals both from within and outside of the Maluku region.

b) Additionally, it is hoped that this research can benefit Jakartans who have had limited exposure to the Betawi language.

1.6. Literature Review

a) As the preview of the study, the research of Ni Made, and I Ketut (2016) produced a research entitled "Deixis Variation of place in Balinese Language". This study looks at one aspect of variations in social stratification in Balinese and describes it using a deixis form with place categories. The theory used is dialectology and

pragmatics by Chambers and Peter Tradgill (1980) and Petyt (1980). As for the method used in this study is a qualitative method based on phenomenology. The gap in this research is that this research only looks for deixis variations of Balinese language in place categories. and to fill this gap, future studies will use deixis with categories of person to complement the deixis categories. The theory used in subsequent research is Yule's theory (1996).

b) The second review, the research of Marnina (2017) produced a research entitled "Used of person deixis in Marind language (A study of Marind people in Merauke Papua)" This study aims to describe the use of several deixis in the Marind language in Merauke. While method used were qualitative. The data source used was verbal, namely the Marind native himself as the source of the informant. the second data source is using library information from books, journals, articles, and other sources. The collection data used in this study were observations and interviews with Marind native speakers. note taking and voice recording while having a conversation with a native speaker. The collected data will be analysed and described to provide examples of personal deixis. As a point of distinction between this research and future studies, the key differentiator lies in the choice of research participants. In this study, authentic

informants from their respective villages were utilized. Conversely, in the subsequent research, the informants will consist of individuals with a mixed heritage from various ethnic backgrounds.

c) The third review, the research of I Wayan and Gaho Rahmat (2021) produced a research entitled "Deixis analysis on Zootopia movie script: Pragmatic study" in this study analysed the type of deixis scripts for the film Zootopia, while the methods used were quantitative and qualitative. The theory used comes from Levinson (1983). The results show that there is 83% personal deixis, 8% discourse deixis, 7% time deixis, 2% spatial deixis and 8% other types of deixis. As for the gap found, the method that will be use in subsequent research is a qualitative descriptive method. this study is using Levinson's theory (1983). while the theory used in subsequent research is Yule's theory (1996). The data examined by this research are deixis variations in script texts in the film Zootopia. This journal utilizes a movie as research source, while the forthcoming research will employ the community of Betawi as research source.

d) The fourth review with same theory is used by Ashariah Chairul Nusu (2018) produce a research entitled "Deixis in English and Buginese" This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, by comparing deixis in English and Bugis. The source of the data in

this study is the Bugis community in Bone, Barebbo District. then for data in English deixis are American citizens taken from the internet. Data collection methods used are note-taking and recording. This journal employs a comparative study approach, which means it only compares without researching the meaning of sentences, unlike the upcoming research that will use pragmatics as a research approach

1.7. Theoretical Base

Theory is used to provide guidance for research to be well-directed. The following are the theories used by the researcher:

1.7.1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is concerned with questions such as how speakers use implicature (implied meaning) and deixis (references to contextual information) to convey meaning, how context influences reference and reference resolution, and how context affects the interpretation of speech act. (Levinson 1983; 9).

Pragmatic is the study of meaning or according of what speaker said. According to Yule (1996; 3) said that, Pragmatics is concern with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with analysis of what people mean by their utterances

than what the word or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996: 3).

Pragmatic is to learning of contextual meaning. Pragmatics necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said.

It requires a consideration of how speakers organize of what they want to say in accordance with who one they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances (Yule, 1996: 3).

Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. This perspective raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, or social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speaker determine how much needs to be said (Yule, 1996: 3).
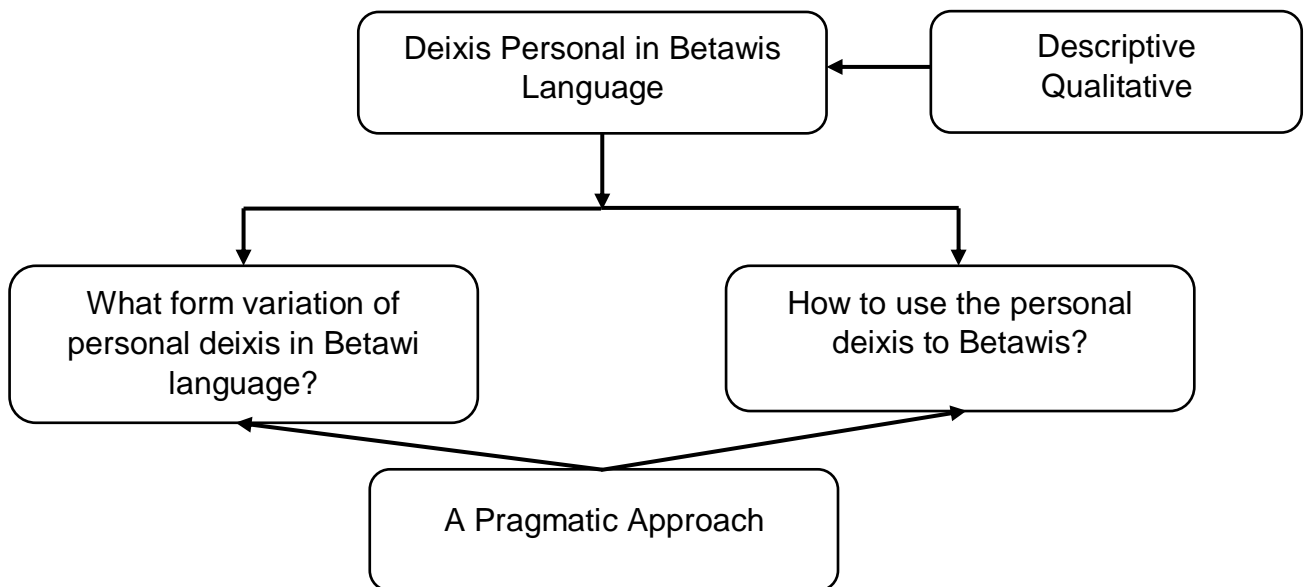
1.7.2. Deixis

Yule (1996: 9) said that Deixis is clearly a form of refering that is tied to the speaker's context, with the most basic distinction between deictic expression the 'near speaker' versus 'away from speaker'. The 'near speaker', or proximal terms, are 'this', 'here', 'now'. The 'away from speaker', or distal terms, are 'that', 'there', 'then'.

Deixis refers to the form associated with the context of the speaker, which is fundamentally distinguished between the deixis expressions 'near the speaker' and 'far from the speaker' (Yule 1996; 14)

The expressions of deixis are among the initial forms spoken by people and can be used to designate with personal ('me' , 'you').

1.8. Conceptual Scheme

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┌─────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────┐
│ Deixis Personal in Betawis │ ◄──── │    Descriptive   │
│       Language          │        │    Qualitative   │
└─────────────────────────┘        └──────────────────┘
            │
     ┌──────┴───────┐
     ▼              ▼
┌──────────────┐   ┌──────────────┐
│ What form    │   │ How to use   │
│ variation of │   │ the personal │
│ personal     │   │ deixis to    │
│ deixis in    │   │ Betawis?     │
│ Betawi       │   │              │
│ language?    │   │              │
└──────────────┘   └──────────────┘
     ▲              ▲
      \            /
       ┌──────────────┐
       │ A Pragmatic  │
       │  Approach    │
       └──────────────┘
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1.9. Method of research

The researcher will use methods and techniques to ensure that the data search to be conducted is directed clearly and produces satisfactory results. The following are the methods and techniques that the researcher will employ:

1.9.1 Descriptive Qualitative

This study will use a descriptive qualitative method to gather and analyze data on personal deixis in the Betawi language. The researcher will conduct interviews and collect language samples from native speakers of Betawi language. The data will be analyzed using thematic analysis approach to identify patterns and themes related to personal deixis.

1.9.2 The location of the research

The Dewa Ruci Navy Housing Complex is a place where people who live here work as soldiers and ordinary employees, located north of Jakarta. The residential complex is managed by the Navy headquarters, Kolinlamil. The community within it comes from various regions, but on average, the residents are from Java, so there are differences in ethnicity within the complex. It is not surprising that the Betawi people within it are starting to decline. Therefore, children who are born as natives of Jakarta, but whose parents are not Betawi natives, slowly lose their Betawi language. The population within the complex is quite large, with the number of houses reaching 600 and the population ranging from 1500 to 2000 people.

This housing complex was chosen by researchers as a data collection site for research because it is located in Jakarta, which is home to the native Betawi community.

1.9.1.1 Population

The subjects for this research will be the Betawi community residing in the TNI AL Dewa Ruci housing complex in North Jakarta. This population was chosen because they are native Betawi people with expertise in speaking the Betawi language. The housing complex consists of 1 community unit and 12 neighbourhood units with a total population of 1500 to 2000 people.

1.9.1.2 Sample

In a residential complex with more than 1500 residents, who come from different ethnic groups. After conducting further research, the researcher found that there were approximately 250 native Betawi people residing in the residential complex. 10% of the total population will be selected for the study, which will involve 22 participants aged 30 years and above, chosen randomly to obtain the maximum benefit from the Betawi language.

1.9.3 Source of data

a) Primary Data

- Conducting interviews with native speakers to gather information on their language usage.

- Collecting language sample from a variety of speakers, including recording of natural conversations, written text, and transcription of speech.

b) Secondary Data

- Academic journals and articles on linguistics or language-specific research.

- Books and textbooks on the language researcher are researching.

- Language databases or corpora, which are collection of Betawi language samples used for research.

- Online resources such as language learning websites, dictionaries, and grammar guides.

1.9.4 Technique of Collecting Data

From data above, the researcher used several techniques in the data collection, as follows:

1.9.4.1 Observation

Observation will be conducted to examine the use of personal deixis in daily conversations among individuals from the community residing in the TNI-Al Dewa Ruci housing complex. The observation will take place in Jakarta, which is considered the most suitable location for observing Betawi personal deixis.

The observation will involve 22 participants from various age groups, genders, and educational backgrounds who actively use personal deixis in daily conversations and represent the variations in its usage. The researcher will use an observation technique to systematically record data

related to the use of Betawi personal deixis, including the type of personal deixis used, the context of usage, and the reaction of the participants towards its usage. The collected data will be analyzed to obtain the necessary information for the research.

1.9.4.2 Interview

According to Sudijono (2011) interviews are used to collect information about the respondent's views, opinions, experiences, or behaviors. The questions asked during an interview are typically open-ended and are designed to encourage the respondent to share their thoughts and feelings in their own words.

1.9.4.3 Documentation

Documentation is a research technique that involves collecting various types of documents and records that are relevant to the research topic. These documents may include written materials such as books, reports, memos, and official records, as well as visual material such as photographs.

Documents can provide rich and detailed information about the historical, social, or cultural context of a phenomenon, as well as provide valuable data to supplement or verify data obtained from other research techniques such as interviews or observation.

1.9.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

Researcher used several techniques in analyzing the data, as follows:

1.9.5.1 Classification

In this data analysis technique, the researcher categorizes the language to know the function and group the personal deixis in a text based on it's role or function. And provide examples of several word and sentence counts.

1.9.5.2 Transcription

The transcription technique is used to analyze the use of language in naturally occurring interactions, such as conversations or interviews. The transcribed data is analyzed to identify how participants use language to achieve various pragmatic functions, such as making requests, giving advice, or expressing emotions. Researcher use transcription technique to analyzes language in natural interactions like conversations or interviews. It identifies how participants use language for pragmatic functions like making requests, giving advice, or expressing emotions.

1.9.5.3 Analysis

This technique only focuses on the structure and organization of talk in conversation. This approach involves examining the ways in which participants in a conversation take turns, respond to each other, and collaborate to achieve communicative goals.